

WEEPING ECZEMA SOON RELIEVED

A Perfect Treatment For This
Distressing Complaint

"I had an attack of Weeping Eczema; so bad that my clothes would be wet through at times."

I suffered terribly. I could get no relief until I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' (or Fruit Liver Tablets) and 'Sootha Salva'. The first treatment gave me relief. Altogether, I have used three boxes of 'Sootha Salva' and two of 'Fruit-a-tives', and am entirely well."

G. W. HALL.

Both these remedies are sold by dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, or sent by FRUIT-A-TIVES Limited, OGDENSBURG, N.Y.

"Fruit-a-tives" is also put up in a trial size which sells for 25c.

ON COMMON GROUND.

An Instance When White and Black Citizens Meet in Their Efforts to Help.

Some time ago the Providence Baptist church, colored, in the country near Batontown, Putnam county, was burned to the ground, presumably by incendiaries.

The pastor applied to a well-known philanthropist of Atlanta for a subscription to a fund raised with which to replace the burned edifice.

In his reply, the latter expressed willingness to do as requested, but he wanted to know what help had been rendered in the pastor's own community.

The negro minister responded: "First, the white people of the community have offered \$2100 reward for capture and conviction of the outlaws who burned the church; secondly, they have contributed toward rebuilding my own church \$1,000; more is coming, as my white friends sympathize and feel kindly toward my people."

In explanation of his theory that the church had been destroyed by "outlaws" the pastor said:

"I disciplined some young men for drinking and carousing around the church on Sunday preceding the burning of the church. This fact leads me to believe that the illicit distillers of liquor advised those who felt aggrieved to take revenge by the dastardly burning of the church property. The illicit distillers are white people, who sell to negroes and whites; and there are far more stills in Putnam county than ever before existed. If we believe the people who appear to know."

This correspondence shows a commendable spirit of co-operation between the decent whites and blacks of Putnam county. This is indicated by the efforts the white people have made to redress the wrong the colored people suffered and to rebuild their church, even though the incendiaries were lawless negroes.

Outlaw citizens, white and black, manufacture illicit whiskey of the vilest kind, sell it to head-ache, irresponsible or criminal citizens, white and black, who upon drinking it, become outlaws and imperil the community.

In every community there are enough decent, respectable and law-abiding people of both races, if they put together for their mutual welfare and protection, to dominate the situation and preserve order.—Atlanta Constitution.

Some Canned Tomatoes Should Be Ready on Your Pantry Shelves.

Tomatoes can probably be prepared in a greater number of ways than any other common vegetable. They form the basis of many soups and are used in sauces for fish or oysters. As a vegetable, they may be used in many ways. Tomatoes are one of the stand-bys in salad making and the combinations made with onions, pepper and spices are almost endless. Canned, they do not spoil easily when reasonable care is exercised in the work.

One of the best methods of canning tomatoes is: Select only sound and ripe tomatoes. Dip them in boiling water for about 1½ minutes or until the skins loosen. Remove skins and, with a slender-pointed knife, cut out the core without cutting into the seed cells. Have in readiness jars which have been boiled 15 minutes. Pack the whole tomatoes into the jars as rapidly as they are peeled. Add one level teaspoon of sugar and one-half teaspoon of salt to each quart. Put on the cleansed rubber which has been dipped in hot soda water and top which has been boiled 15 minutes. Half tighten the top. If hot water bath canner, either commercial or home-made, is used, place jar on false bottom with sufficient water to process the jars. Boil 30 minutes after the water starts boiling vigorously. Remove the jars, tighten tops, invert to test for leaks and store in a cool, dark, dry place.

Another procedure which is more economical of space is to fill quart jars with peeled whole tomatoes and then pour in a thick tomato sauce. Each jar will have whole tomatoes for salads or baking and a tomato puree for soups or sauces. This sauce is made by cooking the small or broken tomatoes until tender. The seeds are then removed and the pulp concentrated by boiling to about the consistency of catsup. Process quart jars for 30 minutes.

If desired, all of the tomatoes may be cooked to a pulp and a more economical utilization of space within the jar will be obtained.—United States Department of Agriculture.

Successful
men and women
are partial to
Grape-Nuts
for this great food
keeps them "fit"
"There's a Reason"

SINN FEIN MAN GETS YEAR TERM

Peter Paul Galligan Court-martialed on Charge of
Illegal Drilling of Troops

AND MOB INCITATION
AGAINST POLICE

Member of Congress Must
Serve Year at Hard
Labor

Dublin, Aug. 14.—Peter Paul Galligan, member of Parliament from the west division of Cavan, who was court-martialed on a charge of illegal drilling of troops and the incitement of mobs against police officers, in connection with his activity as Sinn Fein leader, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment at hard labor.

GETS \$15 CHECK FROM
GOVT., DUE 53 YEARS

Fenwick McCloud of Clearfield, Pa., Gets
Compensation for Work Which His
Father Performed as Chaplain.

Clearfield, Pa., Aug. 14.—Fenwick McCloud of Clearfield has received a check for \$15 from the government, an accompanying letter explaining that the amount was due his father for services rendered 53 years ago while a chaplain in the army. The father has been dead 47 years.

ENGLAND'S POLICE PROBLEMS

The Recent Bill Forbidding Policemen to
Join a Labor Union Which Led to
the Strike in Liverpool.

The presentation of the first report of the committee on the police service, followed this week by the introduction and second reading of a bill by the home secretary, marks a substantial advance in the movement for police reform. Lord Desborough and his colleagues on the committee have done their work expeditiously and well, and in a commendably sympathetic spirit. They recognize in effect that, in the past, the police of all ranks have been unfairly treated. Police officers stand in a special relationship to the community; they have very special responsibilities placed upon them and, by reason of their office, they suffer certain special disabilities. Their duties are often more arduous than is commonly understood, and involve considerable strain upon health. A policeman must have an unblemished character, and the committee rightly observe that should possess "a combination of moral, mental and physical qualities not ordinarily required in other employments." He has a greater burden of individual discretion and responsibility than any other public servant of subordinate rank.

While these very large demands are made upon the police, the rank and file have in the past been paid upon the scale applied to agricultural laborers or unskilled workers, their only real advantage being an exiguous pension. It is not astonishing that discontent has been so rife among them. Lord Desborough's committee have dealt with the problem in a manner which, we think, will meet with public approval. They have laid down the principle that all ranks of the police must in future be well paid and well treated, and have suggested scales of pay and pension which should remove grievances. The committee were not attracted by the popular remedy of "nationalization." They point out that the duty of maintaining order rests with the local authorities, and that it is not desirable to make the police a national force. They consider, however, that the pay of the lower ranks should be standardized throughout Great Britain. They recommend that constables should begin at 90 shillings, with further small increments for very long service. The pay of the higher ranks is to be raised in proportion, and a very important feature of the scheme is that the increase is to be retrospective and to date from April 1. Houses or quarters, or a house allowance, are in future to be provided for all ranks. Police officers of all grades may retire on half their pay after 25 years' service, or on two-thirds of their pay after 30 years' service. The pension concessions have been criticized, but we believe the answer is that, chiefly by reason of exposure and night work, the physical efficiency of a police officer generally undergoes a notable decline after the age of 45.

Mr. Shortt's bill precludes police officers from joining a trade union, under the severest penalties; but it provides for a police federation "on a democratic basis" for all officers below the rank of superintendent. The measure will put an end to the intolerable anomaly of the police union, but the terms offered to the force are so generous that they will assuredly be accepted with alacrity.—London Times.

Lived on One Farm for 70 Years.

Rutland, Aug. 14.—On a farm on McKinley avenue which has been in the family nearly 150 years and on which she was born and has passed 70 years of her life, Miss Electa Farmer celebrated her birthday yesterday afternoon when she received congratulations from a large number of friends who called in observance of the occasion. The affair was informal. Those who attended the reception included many old friends of the family as well as associates of Miss Farmer in church work and other activities in which she has been interested.

Among those from out of town who were present were Mrs. M. A. McClure of Spencerport, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. McClure, their son, Edward, and daughter, Doris, of Troy, N. Y. Miss Farmer has resided on the farm all of her life with the exception of 20 years when Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Farmer, with whom she makes her home, lived on Grove street, and she went there with them. The nonagenarian is in good health for her years. She has been a member of the Congregational church in this city since girlhood as well as a regular attendant of the Sunday school. She frequently attends church services. One of her acts on her 90th birthday was to go into her garden and care for the flowers there.



Skin troubles quickly yield to Resinol

No remedy can honestly promise to *heal every case* of eczema or similar skin ailment. But Resinol Ointment, aided by Resinol Soap, gives quick relief in most cases from the itching and burning, and *generally* succeeds in clearing the eruption away.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. Why not try them?

NO HANDICAP TO INDEPENDENCE

Admiration as Disabled Men Prove Their Ability to Carry On.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 13.—In the old days when a man found his leg gone or his arm mangled, or realized he had mislaid a few fingers in a machine, he got busy and hired a small spot on a populous street corner and laid in a stock of chewing gum, shoe laces, and pencils.

If he contracted tuberculosis in the factory, or cotton mill, or office he cashed his last pay check, and bought a hammock under the coolest tree in the yard where he could pass out comfortably.

If it was rheumatism that caught him, he put a brass ring on his third finger, tied some horse radish leaves on his leg and went home for his wife to support.

This was the past. The present is different. Whenever a host of wounded soldiers arrive in New York, or some hospital or camp is demobilized, long before the men have time to put in orders for rings, pencils, or hammocks they are met and re-routed by agents of the federal board for vocational education. They tell the board's agents their assets and liabilities, their ambitions in life, and the reasons they had to forego them, and the board gives each one a new chance at some trade, school, shop, or college, to learn the thing that he wants most to do.

There never have been so many known disabilities as far back as the memory of man runneth. Every time a few soldiers return from camp or overseas, a new edition of the medical dictionary is needed to include such words as "gassed," "shell shock," "war neurosis," and other things. But no matter what the disability is the federal board has a suitable occupation to suggest. All over the country to-day they are learning to carry on.

The board has met to date 146,931 disabled men, 14,009 have been placed in employment, and 9,878 are now training for a new job, while the cases of 10,751 have been approved and will begin training in a short while.

How to Can Peaches So They Will Keep Until You Need Them.

In canning peaches sort the fruit and select firm, sound, uniform peaches. The soft or broken ones may be used for jam. Remove the peel with a knife, with boiling water or with a boiling lye solution. If boiling water is used, immerse peaches about one minute or until the skins slip easily. Remove and plunge for an instant into cold water. Slip off the skins, cut in halves and pack in once into jars which have previously been boiled 15 minutes.

Some peaches have skins which will not slip off after treating with clear boiling water. For them or for any peaches, the lye method of peeling may be used when they are firm, perfect and not too ripe. Have ready a boiling lye solution (four tablespoons of commercial concentrated lye to four quarts of water). Drop the peaches into this for about 20 to 30 seconds. Lift out and drop into clear boiling water for 30 seconds. Remove and place for an instant in cold water. The skins will then come off easily.

Cracked Pits in Jars.

Before preparing the fruit, make a syrup of seven cups of sugar to four quarts of water or, if a richer syrup is desired, use 11 cups of sugar to four quarts of water. Allow one cup of water for each quart jar. Put one cracked peach pit for each quart of syrup into it. Boil syrup for five minutes.

The peach halves should be placed in the jar in overlapping layers, the concave surface of each half being downward. Sometimes very large peaches are canned whole in a heavy syrup. These are called Melba peaches. When the jar is full of peaches, fill with hot syrup and, with a wooden paddle or knife, carefully remove air bubbles.

Partially seal the jars (with Mason tops screw half way on; with glass tops, put top wire bail in position). If a hot water bath canner, either commercial or home-made, is used, place the jars on a false bottom with sufficient water in the boiler to process them. The water should cover the tops of the jars.

Process, Test Seal, Store.

Boil quart jars in water bath for 20 minutes; two-quart jars, 35 minutes. Count time when water starts boiling vigorously after the jars are put into it. Remove, tighten tops and invert to test for leaks. Store in a cool, dark, dry place.

If firm, perfect peaches are floated in boiling water for about 20 seconds after being peeled, they are more flexible, pack to better advantage, absorb more syrup and are finer in flavor. Cut in half and remove pits after floating in the boiling water.—United States Department of Agriculture.

Hair Under Arms DeMiracle

For removing hair from under the arms there is nothing as satisfactory as DeMiracle, the original liquid. It is ready for instant use and is the quickest and most convenient to apply. DeMiracle is equally efficacious for removing hair from face, neck, arms or legs.

Only genuine DeMiracle has a money-back guarantee in each package. At all toilet counters in 50c. \$1 and \$2 sizes, or by mail from us in plain wrapper on receipt of price.

FREE book mailed in plain sealed envelope on request. DeMiracle, Park Ave. and 129th St., New York.

RUMANIANS MAY LEAVE CITY

Troops Preparing to Evacuate
Budapest, Says Report from Vienna

ACTION TAKEN AFTER
ALLIES SENT A NOTE

Statement Attacking England and America Sent to
Archduke Joseph

Amsterdam, Aug. 14.—Rumanian troops are about to leave Budapest in consequence of the note sent to Rumania by the peace conference, according to a wireless dispatch received here from Vienna, quoting newspapers of that city.

Vienna, Tuesday, Aug. 12 (By the Associated Press).—A statement attacking England and America, demanding that Hungary be united with Rumania under the sovereignty of King Ferdinand and threatening to strip Hungary if the Rumanian army is forced to withdraw from that country, has been presented to Archduke Joseph, head of the Hungarian government, by the authorized Rumanian representative at Budapest, according to dispatches received here. The text of the statement, according to report, follows:

"There are 250,000 workmen in Budapest, who are only waiting for the Rumanians to leave Hungary to immediately take the situation into their own hands, which means the return of bolshevism. The Hungarian government cannot depend upon the entente powers for assistance, for those powers have withdrawn all their troops from Russia, and America is unwilling to send a single soldier. We do not trust the entente, which wants only to humiliate us. We are willing to withdraw our troops if necessary, starting to-morrow morning, but we will carry off everything and strip the country, just as Field Marshal Mackensen did Rumania."

"The only grudge the entente has against us is that we refuse to have English and American capital dominate Rumania. Hungary must follow Rumania's policy in not accepting English and American capital. Whatever would remain after the Rumanians retreat would be taken by the entente anyway. The entente idea is to have Rumania and Hungary fight and destroy each other, the entente thereby getting all. There is only one policy for Hungary to pursue, that is a junction between Hungary and Rumania, ruled by the Rumanian king. We do not care what the entente or Premier Clemenceau of France wants to do or is doing. We will follow our own policy."

"We expect an answer from Archduke Joseph, head of the government, by 8 o'clock to-night. If an answer is not received by that time, we shall inform Bucharest, which will decide what action should be taken."

HUNGARIAN QUESTION WAS CONSIDERED

By the Supreme Peace Council, Which
Had No Official Advice as to Rumania's Intentions.

Paris, Wednesday, Aug. 13 (By the Associated Press).—The supreme council considered the Hungarian question this afternoon but as replies have not yet been received from Rumania, the council had no official advice from that country concerning the situation.

Dispatches from the interallied military commission containing inquiry in which that body's powers were considered, and the council sent additional instructions to Budapest. It is understood that the mission was advised that orders are not to be given to the commanders of the Rumanian army, but that members of the mission should hold themselves in readiness to confer with Rumanian officials preparatory to an adjustment of the strained situation.

ARCHDUKE JOSEPH NOT WANTED

Says Victor Antonesco, Rumanian Minister at Paris.

Paris, Wednesday, Aug. 13.—Rumania does not favor the installation of Archduke Joseph in power in Hungary, according to a declaration made to the Temps by Victor Antonesco, Rumanian minister here.

"The Burzesh government has no reason for sympathy, either for the archduke personally or for the reactionary regime which he represents," M. Antonesco says. "Rumania certainly will not support any government in Budapest which is not acceptable to the entente."

In discussing the alleged seizure of supplies in Hungary by Rumanian forces, the minister says: "The Rumanian army's requisitions do not nearly approach those of the Hungarians in Rumania during the war. Rumanian representatives in Budapest have received strict instructions to examine this question in accord with entente representations."

M. Antonesco concluded by saying that the "happy result" of Rumania's intervention has been to permit allied and associated representatives to re-enter Budapest and the suppression of bolshevik propaganda. He says that it now is the task of the allied and associated representatives to bolster Budapest and the suppression of bolshevik propaganda.

"I am sure," he concludes, "the allies will find our representatives devoted and friendly collaborators. The bonds of union between France and Rumania especially, are too strong ever to be broken for mere questions of form."

Appeal At Your
Best—Instantly
If you receive a sudden
call or an unexpected
invitation you can feel
confident of always appearing
at your best. In but a few
moments it renders to your
skin a wonderfully pure,
soft complexion that is
beyond comparison.

Gouraud's
Oriental Cream
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HERD T. HOPKINS & SON, New York

TIRES are such an important part of car enjoyment and car economy that they deserve your serious consideration—for a time.

But if you've owned a car for as much as a year and have not yet discovered outstanding quality, try a Firestone Gray Sidewall Tire.

You'll no longer be trying first one tire, then another. With Firestone equipment, tire uncertainties come to an end.

Firestone

TIRES

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OUTLAWING THE SUBMARINE.

Difficulties in the Way of Bringing It
About.

In the deliberations at Paris and elsewhere since the armistice was signed, there have been specific propositions toward a general limitation of armaments, and these propositions lean rather strongly toward outlawing the use and possession of submarines. The arguments pro and con have been fully considered by the experts of the United States Navy, and we are indebted to Capt. Thomas C. Hart, United States navy, of the office of the chief of operations, navy department, who has studied the situation from every angle, for the following estimate of the situation:

"The danger of a repetition of the German submarines' inhuman warfare on commerce by some nation that the future may develop into similar irresponsibility and ruthlessness. This is the strongest argument of the abolitionists and is easily appreciated by everyone. Their opponents, while condemning the inhumanity of the German submarine warfare to the utmost, do not think that those past horrors should be a determining factor. They also point out the enormous effect on the war occasioned by the German submarine campaign, as compared with the actual cost of life. It is generally granted that the Germans failed in their plan to win the war by submarines only because they could not bring them into service in sufficient numbers; at their best, the average number of Germans actually fighting at sea in submarines was about 1,000 officers and men, and there were literally hundreds of thousands opposed to them; the number of men in allied vessels engaged continuously and exclusively in strictly anti-submarine work outnumbered the German submarine personnel manifold.

Exact statistics are not yet available, but estimates of the actual cost in lives of the German 'unrestricted' warfare are between 10,000 and 15,000—the best figures give about 12,000. Many single day's operations on land cost more lives than that, and with infinitesimal results as compared with the effect of the submarines.

"Those not in concurrence with the abolitionists think that the factor of possible mercilessness of submarine warfare should not be separated from the possibly worse horrors of gas, bombing from the air, and mines. As for the latter, the parallel seems closest. Only the absolutely ruthless submarine compares with the automatic mine, which knows no difference between the bottoms of battleships, hospital ships and passenger ships filled with women and children. That due attention must be given this point is shown by actual losses returned; the losses of British merchant ships during the war was by:

Submarines 5,739,000 tons
Mines 6,377,000 tons

The Germans, of course, were mostly restricted to mining from their submarines alone, but once the mine is planted the character of the vessel that did it means nothing. In the last year or so of the war the allies' defensive measures against mines were largely annulling their effect, but the possibility of future mine inventions that will change the desirable situation is too likely to permit leaving them out of the argument.

"A second argument given emphatically in favor of abolition is that submarines when restricted to their legitimate use of torpedoing the man-of-war of their enemy are not effective—as shown by the small losses of allied surface warships caused by them in the last war. Those favoring retention point out the fact—as shown by captured instructions—that the objective given German sub-

marines—after there was a sizable force of them—was merchant tonnage, because they estimated the results to be thus attained would soonest win the war for them. It is pointed out that, with the exception of the abortive attempt of last November, for which their submarines only went to sea, the Germans never planned to have a fleet action and that during the encounters that did occur only casual German submarines participated. Submarine advocates therefore argue that the war furnished no data in the way of results on which conclusions should be based. However, it appears that of the 134 surface warships which the British navy lost during the war by enemy action 62 were sunk by torpedoes from German submarines.

"The argument is made that despite all hydrophobic and kindred inventions of a long period during which the best inventive talent of several nations worked under high pressure, the submarine is still the only long-radius vessel which, singly and unsupported, can go well nigh anywhere and that, entirely discounting its main purposes of torpedoing enemy warships, as a matter of coast defense, in fleet action or otherwise, its unique defensive quality makes it a naval weapon of utmost usefulness; at the worst, it is never a liability that has to be supported and protected. That the big ship still rules the ocean seems to be generally accepted. How long it will endure is the question. The war has brought no basic advancement to big ships, only a continuance of increase in size, speed and also expense, which for single units has become tremendous. No one can begin to guess what advance the next decade or two will see in other weapons, now properly classed as auxiliary. 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